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THINGS TO THINK OF.

"The main question at issue [in America] is the English free trade against the continental system of protection. The American election is infinitely more important to Englishmen than their own internal politics just at this juncture. The result of the American election will help to decide many important issues in Great Britain."—London Sunday Times, July 15, 1888.

"Protection to home industries I regard as the most important plank in any platform [after the Union and the preservation of the highest possible scale of wages for the American workman]."—Benjamin Harrison.

"It is my deliberate judgment that the prosperity of America is mainly due to her system of protective laws."—Prince Bismarck.

"We should be slow to abandon that system of protective duties which looks to the promotion and development of American industry and to the preservation of the highest possible scale of wages for the American workman."—Benjamin Harrison.

"No man's wages should be so low that he cannot make provisions in his days of vigor for the incapacity of accident or the feebleness of old age."—Benjamin Harrison.

"This is not the time to weigh in an apothecary's scale the services of the reward of the men who saved the Nation."—Benjamin Harrison.

"The wages of the American laborer cannot be reduced except with the consent and the voice of the American laborer himself. The appeal lies to him."—James G. Blaine.

"We believe in the preservation of the American market for our American producers and workmen."—Benjamin Harrison.

"And if one receives not enough it is because he did not serve long enough, and can be heard to complain if he gets a just rate, equal to his fellow-soldiers, and for the remainder of the relief necessary to his support, he shall be allowed, as other citizens must, to accept the charity of the local authorities."—C. C. Matson, chairman of House committee on Invalid Pensions, in his report on the dependent pension bill, April 14, 1888.

"Against whom is it that the Republican party has been unable to protect your race?"—Benjamin Harrison to the colored voters.

"You, I was a rebel and a Democrat, but I thank God I have never been a Republican."

—Rev. John A. Brooks, Third-party Prohibition Candidate for Vice-president.

"With President Cleveland Great Britain knows where she is."—Glasgow Herald.

"On the adoption of free trade by the United States depends the greater share of English prosperity for a good many years to come. As the British Hosiery Review reiterates, 'We venture to assert that England will reap the largest share of any advantages that may arise from the adoption of the ideas now advocated by the free-trade party in the United States.'"—London Economist.

"I saw the other day in one of our Indianapolis papers a good overcoat advertised for \$1.87, and it must be a pretty mean man that wants to get one for a dollar."—Benjamin Harrison.

"I hold it to be true that whenever the market price is so low that the man or the woman who makes an article cannot get a fair living out of the making of it, it is too low."—Benjamin Harrison.

"Grover Cleveland has done more to advance the cause of free trade than any Prime Minister of England has ever done."—London Economist.

"We [the capitalists] can control the workman only so long as he eats up to-day what he earns to-morrow."—W. L. Scott, Mr. Cleveland's political manager.

"I have so long followed Mr. Mills that whatever he commands I do."—Mr. Bynum, at Atlanta.

"The negro is a prolific animal."—Allen G. Thurman's speech at Port Huron, Aug. 22, 1888.

"I am for Grover Cleveland because I am a free-trader."—Henry George, at Cooper Union, Sept. 7, 1888.

Most of the leading New York Democratic papers practically give up New York to Harrison.

With Coy and Bernhamer in the penitentiary, the Democratic assumption of virtue over a fair election is a ghastly joke.

The Mory letter trick will not succeed this year. The public understands the Democratic sleight-of-hand method too well to be taken in by it.

LORD SEAKVILLE and Secretary Bayard have evidently read one of James Whitcomb Riley's poems with some care. They have "nothing to say" to reporters, "nothing at all to say."

The "days are gliding swiftly by" toward election, and a good many "pilgrim strangers" are lurking about; but Republican detectives and the Committee of One Hundred have their eyes on them.

PUSH on the fight against fraud and corruption. The Republicans want a fair election, and we hope to see anybody interfering with the ballot, in any illegitimate way, promptly arrested and punished.

EVERY intelligent workman knows that a vote for Grover Cleveland is a vote for smaller wages for himself. No free-trade advocate can deny that the establishment of that policy would be followed by a reduction of wages, and Mr. Mills himself frankly admits it.

The devil is most dangerous when he assumes a virtue. No single circumstance could have so awakened Indiana Republicans to the necessity of sleepless vigilance to guard against fraud as the pretense of the Democratic managers that they desire a fair election.

ELECTION crooks will do well to study the proclamation issued by the Committee of One Hundred, and then ask themselves if they would enjoy looking out between the bars with Coy and Bernhamer. A little reflection on the subject before next Tuesday may be of benefit to them.

It took the fat-witted man at the White House a week to get mad over the insult in West's letter. He knew the noble Briton was right in intimating that he was not honest in issuing his retaliation message, and he couldn't understand until it was dinned into his ears that the truth was insulting.

The national Democratic committee has offered a reward of \$1,000 for the discovery of Murchison, the man who wrote to the British minister for information and got it; but what is to be done with him when caught the committee sayeth not. Unlike the other party to the correspondence, Murchison can't be fired out of the country for campaign purposes.

THE Journal does not care who it is, or what his politics, the man who illegally interferes with a fair election is a public enemy, and should be condignly punished. At the same time, no one will fail to recall the fact that the Republican party in Indiana, as elsewhere, has been the constant advocate of the most stringent laws and methods to secure a fair and free expression of the popular will at the ballot-box, and that the Democratic party has been solidly and persistently opposed to them.

THE really honest free-traders are those who do not care how low wages go, nor what becomes of American industries. One of these, in an argument the other day, was told that his policy would ruin American manufactures. "Let American manufacturers go to the devil," was the frank and brutal response; "if we can get goods cheaper from abroad, why should we care for American manufactures. They can take care of themselves." It was urged that his policy would also impoverish American workmen. "Let them go at something else," was the prompt reply. This is the real animus of free trade.

Few members of the Society of Friends in Indiana are likely to be misled this year, by the arguments and representations of third-party leaders. The most of those who, in their anxiety to bring about needed reforms, united with that party four years ago, long since recognized their error and returned to their Republican allegiance, convinced that only through the latter organization could these reforms be brought about. All among them who still have doubts as to the proper course to pursue should read and carefully consider the earnest address printed in an official organ of their church and copied into this issue of the Journal. This appeal sets forth the duty of Quakers and all other good citizens very clearly.

ABSOLUTE PROOF OF ITS FORGERY.

Below we reproduce, as near as our type will permit, the letter-head upon which the Sentinel says the alleged letter of Colonel Dudley was written. It shows the "style" of the heading. In comparison we give, similarly, a reproduction of the genuine letter-head of the Republican national committee, taken from a letter which bears the same date.

(As it Appeared in the Sentinel.)

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HEADQUARTERS

NO. 91 FIFTH AVENUE,
New York,

1888.

DEMOCRATIC CORRUPTION IN POLITICS.

Corruption in politics is the greatest peril of popular government. Open foes can be resisted and foreign attacks repelled, but the enemies in our own household are enemies indeed. Honest elections are absolutely essential to the maintenance of republican government. Honest men of all parties have for many years regarded political corruption and fraud upon the ballot-box as the greatest scandal and the greatest danger of our time, and have labored earnestly to prevent them. In this work the Republican party has always and everywhere been foremost, and the Democratic party organization has always been in opposition.

The Democratic party of the Nation or of Indiana is in no position to charge corrupt or questionable methods on any party or individual. For more than a generation that party has been a school of fraud and a nursery of corruption. For twenty years before the war it never carried a presidential election fairly, and the election of Grover Cleveland was obtained by shameless crimes. In most of the Democratic States of the Union there has never been a fair election. In at least fifteen Democratic States the laws are framed for the express purpose of preventing honest elections, and the whole election machinery is adjusted to that end. The State government of every certainly Democratic State in the Union is founded on fraud. The solid South is an organized fraud, and the Democratic party itself the embodiment of political corruption. No political fraud has ever been practiced in the United States that was not invented and perfected by Democrats. The party has never supported an honest election law in any State of the Union. There is not a law upon our statute books, not a line of congressional or of State legislation designed to secure honest elections, that has not been opposed by Democrats before it was passed and violated by them afterward. Every such law now in existence has been passed against their opposition, and enforced against their continual protest. As a party it has never assisted in the passage of a single constitutional amendment or a single legislative enactment to diminish the chances of political corruption or close the doors against fraud. It has never punished a single perpetrator of fraud in its own party, nor assisted in exposing or punishing those of any other. It favors fraud on general principles, knowing that in a race of rascality it will always win. Satan has been known to rebuke sin, but it has never been doubted where his sympathies lay.

If the Democratic party could come into the court of popular opinion with clean hands it might, at least, demand a respectful hearing upon charges of contemplated fraud by others, but its hands are reeking with political foulness. It has stuffed ballot-boxes from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and violated election laws from the lakes to the gulf. There is hardly a United States court-room north of Mason and Dixon's line that has not heard the recital of Democratic frauds, and not one south of that line but should have heard it a hundred times. Most of the Northern penitentiaries have opened their doors to Democratic election-fraud convicts, and the only reason why Southern penitentiaries have not is because the party is so solid in that section as to make fraud respectable.

Indiana Democratic Frauds.

In New York, in Ohio, in Indiana, in Illinois, wherever Democratic fraud-workers have been brought to the bar of justice the party organization and the party press have rallied to their defense with a unanimity only equalled by the traditional honor among thieves. The mob of pickpockets who recently devastated this State, were not swifter in hastening to the rescue of one of their number who fell into the hands of the police than the Democratic party has been to the defense of a persecuted ballot-box stuffer or tally-sheet forger caught at his tricks. The generous brotherhood of fraud has not always been able to swear the perpetrators out of the penitentiary, but it has never failed to give them a Democratic indorsement of good moral character.

In this State the Republican party has been fighting Democratic fraud for twenty-five years. Here, as elsewhere, every improvement in our election laws has been made in spite of Democratic opposition, and every Republican victory has been gained over Democratic fraud.

It was here in 1876 that the present chairman of the Democratic national executive committee acquired his title of "Seven-mule Barnum," by the exposure of his corrupt

"Oct. 24." The difference between the two letter-heads is at once apparent, and is conclusive of the stupid fraud of this latest forgery.

It will be seen that in the forgery there is no year given, while in the original the figures "1888" are printed in full.

Besides this, we have examined two signatures of Colonel Dudley, written within a

week or two, and they are quite different from the one appended to the alleged letter, which is an almost exact reproduction of the Colonel's stamped signature when Commissioner of Pensions.

These discrepancies seem to mark the letter as an absolute, unquestioned forgery, corroborating Colonel Dudley's personal denial. Below are the reproduced letter-heads:

(The Genuine Letter Head.)

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NO. 91 FIFTH AVENUE,
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New York, Oct. 24,

1888.

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EX OFFICIO:

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